

clude all of the publications of the society except a "Field Check-list of Nebraska Birds" issued in 1908 and a "Preliminary Review of the Birds of Nebraska" (116 pp.) prepared by a committee of the N. O. U., Messrs. L. Bruner, R. H. Wolcott and M. H. Swenk, and issued in 1904.

The men who have served as President of the N. O. U. since its organization are: L. Bruner (1899), I. S. Trostler (1900), E. H. Barbour (1901), J. M. Bates (1902), F. H. Shoemaker (1903), R. H. Wolcott (1904), Wilson Tout (1905), S. R. Towne (1906), M. H. Swenk (1907), August Eiche (1908), H. B. Duncanson (1909), L. Sessions (1910), H. B. Lowry (1911), D. C. Hilton (1912), L. Bruner (1913), T. C. Stephens (1914), and R. W. Dawson (1915).

A RECENT INSTANCE OF THE NESTING OF BARN SWALLOWS ON CLIFFS.

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It is generally accepted that the breeding places of Barn Swallows before the white men built their hospitable barns were in caves and overhanging cliffs. Definite records of recent reversions to their old haunts are not very numerous and I have not run across photographs of nests so placed. A recent instance of nests built on cliffs near the city of Madison, Wisconsin, seems, therefore, worthy of record.

In the *Auk*, volume XIV, Dawson describes a visit to the headwaters of Lake Chelan in Washington, where he found several nests of the Barn Swallow in a cave hollowed out by the waves to a depth of some twenty feet. Two of the nests contained eggs (July 9, 1895). These birds, however, had probably never had any choice in the matter—no chance to take advantage of modern opportunities. In the report of the Geological Survey of Michigan, 1908, Peet describes the finding of a nest of this species at Menagerie Island, Isle Royale, in Lake Superior. It contained four young, nearly able to fly, on August 17, 1905, and was "built against the base of a cliff about twenty feet above the waves. A shelv-



Barn Swallow Nests on Cliff at Lake Mendota, Madison, Wis.
Photo by N. de W. Betts